

## MARKETS.

*Police Power.* The right to regulate markets is a police power.  
State v. Rowe, 72 Md. 548.

## MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE.

*Nature of the Corporation.* The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore are but trustees of the public; the tenure of their office impresses their ordinances with liability to change. They could not, if they would, pass an irrevocable ordinance. The corporation cannot abridge its legislative powers.

State v. Graves, 19 Md. 351. Lake Roland Elv. R. R. Co. v. Balto., 77 Md. 352.

*Public Convenience and Welfare.* When the power is conferred upon the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to do certain acts when, in its opinion, "the public convenience and welfare require it," its judgment upon the question is final.

Mayor, &c., of Balto. v. Clunet, 23 Md. 450.

## ORDINANCES.

*Compilation of Ordinances.* It is competent for a municipal legislature by a single ordinance to declare any compilation of ordinances or proposed ordinances to be in force, in the absence of a statutory prohibition.

Garrett v. Janes, 65 Md. 260.

*Construction of Ordinances.* A municipal corporation may pass an ordinance within the limits of its delegated powers, contingent as to its operation and effect on the existence or occurrence of facts germane to its subject-matter. The same general rules of construction which govern the interpretation of Acts of the Legislature are equally applicable to the legislative acts of a municipal corporation.

Mayor v. Hughes, 1 G. & J. 480. State *ex rel.* Mayor v. Kirkley *et al.*, 29 Md. 85.

*General Ordinances.* Rights of a citizen under general ordinances.—When a citizen is entitled to certain rights under a general municipal ordinance, he cannot be deprived of them by a resolution of the City Council which excepts him from the operation of the ordinance, but leaves it in force.

Gallagher v. Flury, 99 Md. 181.

*Injunction*—Court will not interfere with exercise of legislative power.  
Broening v. Haley, 156 Md. 605.

*New Charter*—Its effect upon existing ordinances.  
Bostock v. Sams, 95 Md. 400.

*Ordinance of Estimates.* Powers of City Council and Board of Estimates in relation thereto under the New City Charter.  
Baltimore City v. Gorter, 93 Md. 8.

*Ordinances.* An ordinance has all the force of statute law upon the City itself and all its citizens, and it can no more be ignored by the municipal corporation or any of its branches of government, than it could be by the humblest citizen.  
Bond v. Malster, Daily Record, July 6, 1899.

*Preamble of Ordinance or Statute,* may be a key to its proper construction and interpretation.

Mayor v. Moore, 6 H. & J. 381.

*Recitals in Ordinances of Basis of Power Unnecessary.* Where the power actually exists to pass an ordinance, no power need be stated therein as its basis.

Methodist Protestant Church v. Mayor, &c., 6 Gill, 391. Baltimore v. Ulman, 79 Md. 384.

*Repealing Ordinances.* A repealing ordinance cannot affect or destroy any right which was acquired under the first ordinance before its repeal.

McMechlin v. Mayor, 2 H. & J. 41; 3 H. & J. 534.

*Same. Priority Between Ordinances.* Repeal of ordinances by implication.  
Smyrk v. Sharp, 82 Md. 97.